



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

readily yields up its antineuritic constituent when suspended in dilute hydrochloric acid. It appears to suffer no change on drying, and the present experiments show that samples still protect pigeons on a rice diet from polyneuritis after a period of nearly three weeks.¹

A determination of the silver present, made by ignition, showed 54.85 per cent Ag. The doses given the pigeons shown on Chart 2 were 0.004 gram on alternate days, i. e., 0.002 gram per day of the silver compound, which is equivalent to slightly less than 0.001 gram of the antineuritic portion of the material.

Whether the silver vitamine precipitate obtained as described above is a pure compound is, of course, not known at present. It is possible that two or more substances are present in combination with the silver and that different samples which are prepared will vary somewhat in composition. It is believed, however, to be an exceptionally favorable product on which to concentrate efforts toward the identification of the antineuritic vitamine. Attention is, therefore, now being directed toward this part of the problem.

INDEX TO PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, VOL. 35, PART 2, 1920.

The index, with title page, to Vol. 35, Part 2 of Public Health Reports for 1920 is now available and may be had on application to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MAR. 19, 1921.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Mar. 19, 1921, and corresponding week, 1920. (From the "Weekly Health Index," Mar. 22, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Mar. 19, 1921.	Corresponding week, 1920.
Policies in force.....	46, 298, 930	41, 997, 632
Number of death claims.....	9, 434	13, 276
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force.....	10.6	16.5

¹ NOTE.—Since this was written the tests (Chart 2) have been continued for an additional period of three weeks, during which time no polyneuritic symptoms developed in any case. Each bird, however, decreased slightly in weight, possibly as a result of the absence of a growth-promoting principle in the purified antineuritic product.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Mar. 19, 1921, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years. (From the "Weekly Health Index," Mar. 22, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Estimated population, July 1, 1921.	Week ended Mar. 19, 1921.		Average annual death rate per 1,000. ²	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Mar. 19, 1921. ³
		Total deaths.	Death rate. ¹		Week ended Mar. 19, 1921.	Previous year or years. ²	
Akron, Ohio.....	4 208,435	45	11.3	5 12.4	8	5 8	77
Albany, N. Y.....	115,071	34	15.4	C 23.8	7	C 7	137
Atlanta, Ga.....	207,473	74	18.6	C 16.1	14	C 9	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	761,537	249	17.3	A 21.3	22	A 33	62
Birmingham, Ala.....	186,133	61	17.1	A 19.8	8	A 8	.....
Boston, Mass.....	757,634	233	16.0	A 19.6	36	A 39	97
Bridgeport, Conn.....	149,967	25	8.7	A 18.9	5	A 11	63
Buffalo, N. Y.....	519,608	119	11.9	C 14.2	27	C 19	104
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,444	29	13.7	A 16.5	5	A 4	89
Camden, N. J.....	119,672	40	17.4	.....	7	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2,780,655	668	12.5	A 17.3	111	A 148	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	403,418	117	15.1	C 21.3	16	C 15	106
Cleveland, Ohio.....	831,138	201	12.6	C 13.6	41	C 31	110
Columbus, Ohio.....	245,358	69	14.7	C 15.1	8	C 11	93
Dallas, Tex.....	165,282	33	10.4	A 17.0	4	A 3	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	158,119	40	13.2	C 13.4	5	C 4	82
Denver, Colo.....	263,152	85	16.8	A 14.6	7	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1,070,450	208	10.1	.....	54	.....	102
Fall River, Mass.....	120,668	42	18.1	C 19.1	14	C 8	210
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	141,197	40	14.8	C 12.1	7	C 6	118
Houston, Tex.....	144,340	35	12.6	.....	5	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	325,215	67	10.7	C 13.6	10	C 9	78
Jersey City, N. J.....	302,788	69	11.9	C 21.3	11	C 22	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	108,908	41	20.6	.....	5	.....	119
Los Angeles, Calif.....	611,636	179	15.3	A 15.3	15	A 13	71
Louisville, Ky.....	236,083	65	14.4	C 24.8	2	C 13	23
Lowell, Mass.....	113,757	34	15.6	A 20.5	7	A 10	113
Milwaukee, Wis.....	408,386	87	9.7	A 15.1	17	A 31	82
Minneapolis, Minn.....	392,815	115	15.3	C 11.5	12	C 9	68
Nashville, Tenn.....	119,526	37	16.1	C 21.4	5	C 6	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	125,012	30	12.5	A 17.6	10	A 8	154
New Haven, Conn.....	167,007	36	11.2	C 20.8	2	C 17	24
New Orleans, La.....	394,657	120	15.9	A 20.3	17	A 14	.....
New York, N. Y.....	5,751,867	1,450	13.1	C 19.4	214	C 275	84
Newark, N. J.....	421,885	105	12.9	C 16.7	17	C 21	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	121,260	25	10.8	.....	0	.....	0
Oakland, Calif.....	226,472	40	9.2	A 12.6	6	A 4	76
Omaha, Nebr.....	197,066	47	12.4	.....	6	.....	.....
Paterson, N. J.....	137,463	53	20.1	.....	6	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,866,212	550	15.4	5 19.2	68	5 85	82
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	596,413	208	18.2	C 17.7	28	C 33	99
Portland, Oreg.....	264,859	77	15.2	C 16.4	11	C 6	110
Providence, R. I.....	239,645	78	17.0	C 17.7	9	C 16	.....
Richmond, Va.....	175,686	49	14.5	C 20.5	7	C 12	85
Rochester, N. Y.....	305,229	62	10.6	C 14.2	15	C 15	116
St. Louis, Mo.....	786,164	206	13.7	C 18.2	6	C 23	.....
St. Paul, Minn.....	237,781	60	13.2	C 11.9	7	C 5	70
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	121,595	30	12.9	A 13.3	6	.....	93
San Francisco, Calif.....	520,546	134	13.4	C 16.6	17	C 13	99
Seattle, Wash.....	327,227	81	12.9	A 9.3	7	A 7	58
Spokane, Wash.....	104,442	22	11.0	C 15.5	2	C 2	44
Springfield, Mass.....	135,877	43	16.5	.....	6	.....	90
Syracuse, N. Y.....	177,265	42	12.4	C 16.6	8	C 12	96
Toledo, Ohio.....	253,696	69	14.2	A 18.3	9	A 10	91
Trenton, N. J.....	122,760	31	13.2	A 24.4	5	A 10	.....
Washington, D. C.....	454,026	128	14.7	A 18.8	12	A 14	70
Wilmington, Del.....	113,405	26	12.0	C 19.3	2	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	184,972	68	19.2	C 16.4	10	C 10	107
Yonkers, N. Y.....	103,324	24	12.1	A 12.6	2	A 5	45
Youngstown, Ohio.....	139,432	41	15.3	.....	9	.....	114

¹ Annual rate per 1,000 population.

² "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1918.

³ Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1920. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

⁴ Enumerated population Jan. 1, 1920.

⁵ Data based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.